federal register

Tuesday
November 17, 1981

Part VI

Environmental Protection Agency

Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 265

[SWH–FRL 1960–5]

Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Interim final rule and interim final amendments to rules and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued standards applicable to owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). One of these standards bans the disposal of most containerized liquid hazardous waste in landfills, effective November 19, 1981. As a result of reconsideration of this restriction, EPA is today promulgating an interim final rule to allow the disposal of small containers of liquid and solid hazardous waste in landfills provided that the wastes are placed in overpacked drums (lab packs) in the manner specified in today's rule. The purpose of today's rule is to provide an environmentally sound disposal option for generators of small containers of hazardous wastes, such as laboratories.

DATES: Interim final rule and interim final amendments effective November 17, 1981.

COMMENT DATE: The Agency will accept comments on this rule and amendments until January 18, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Deneen M. Shrader, Docket Clerk, Office of Solid Waste, (WH–562), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, telephone (202) 755–9173. Comments on today's interim final rule and amendments should identify the regulatory docket as follows: "Section 3004—Lab packs."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The RCRA hazardous waste hotline, toll free at (800) 424–9346 (544–1404 in Washington, D.C.). For technical information contact Kenneth Shuster, Program Manager, Land Disposal Branch, Office of Solid Waste (WH–564), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, telephone (202) 755–9125.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

On May 19, 1980, EPA promulgated hazardous waste regulations in 40 CFR Parts 260–265 (45 FR 33066 *et seq.*) which established, in conjunction with earlier regulations promulgated on February 26, 1980 (45 FR 12721 *et seq.*), the principal elements of the hazardous waste management program under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6921, *et seq.*). Since that time, the Agency has received numerous requests to promulgate regulations tailored to the special problems involved in the management of smaller quantities of different hazardous wastes. In particular, some commenters have stated that some of the interim status hazardous waste standards for landfills are geared towards large, homogeneous waste streams but are inappropriate for generators, such as laboratories, who produce smaller quantities of many different wastes. For reasons discussed in Sections II and III of this preamble, many of these commenters have requested that the Agency allow these smaller quantities of waste to be disposed of in landfills when packaged in "lab packs."

Laboratory wastes are commonly collected in small containers ranging in size from an ampule to 5 gallon pails. These containers are surrounded by some type of absorbent material such as vermiculite and overpacked in large drums (usually 55 gallon) prior to disposal in a secure landfill. The entire package is commonly called a lab pack.

Although the term lab pack is generally used to refer to a method of disposing of laboratory wastes, today's rule is not limited to the disposal of such wastes. The disposal option authorized by today's rule may be utilized by any type of generator. It is designed to accommodate generators who produce smaller quantities of many different wastes.

Today's amendments are designed to relax two separate prohibitions against the landfilling of lab packs which would otherwise have become effective on November 19, 1981. Section 265.312 allows the burial of containerized liquid ignitable waste in landfills until November 19, 1981. After that date, liquid ignitable waste may not be placed in landfills. Section 265.314 prohibits, after November 19, 1981, the burial of containerized liquid hazardous wastes except very small containers, such as an ampule, or containers designed to hold liquids for a use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor. (See 45 FR 33213 (May 19, 1980) and 45 FR 33502 (June 29, 1981) for explanations of these prohibitions.) The Agency has received numerous requests to allow lab packs containing liquid and liquid ignitable hazardous wastes to be disposed of in secure landfills after November 19, 1981, the effective date of the prohibitions.

The disposal of hazardous wastes in lab packs is a common practice for many small volume generators (not necessarily small quantity generators as defined in 40 CFR 261.5) including, particularly, commercial research laboratories, school laboratories, and large Governmental laboratories. This represents a general trend away from previous improper disposal methods for these types of wastes, such as mixing these wastes in dumpsters with municipal waste or pouring the wastes down the drain.

Preliminarily, it should be noted that many high school, college and university, or other small laboratories may be small quantity generators and, therefore, need not comply with the full RCRA hazardous waste management regulations provided that the wastes are managed in accordance with § 261.5(g). If generators are small quantity generators as defined in 40 CFR 261.5, their wastes, including those placed in lab packs, are not subject to the RCRA regulations contained in Parts 262 through 267 and Parts 122 through 124, or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA, provided that the generator complies with § 261.5(g). Hazardous wastes subject to the reduced requirements of § 261.5 may be mixed with non-hazardous wastes and remain subject to these reduced requirements, even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limitations identified in § 261.5, unless the mixture meets any of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of Part 261.

Several commenters representing laboratories have stated that although they qualify for the small quantity generator exemption, they would prefer to dispose of their hazardous wastes at a RCRA-permitted or interim status hazardous waste landfill. By allowing the disposal of lab packs in hazardous waste landfills, the Agency is providing a practical disposal option for these generators, as well as for the generators who do not qualify for the small quantity generator exemption.

II. Summary of Comments

Most of the comments that the Agency has received on the subject of lab packs have been in responses to the February 20, 1981 amendment to 40 CFR 265.312, which concerns the disposal of ignitable wastes in landfills. These commenters

stated that disposal of lab packs in secure landfills is environmentally sound, provided that certain packaging and pretreatment conditions are followed. The commenters, in general, requested that small containers—ampule to 5-gallon pails—should be allowed to be disposed of in lab packs in landfills. One commenter specifically requested that small containers (one gallon and smaller, approved for DOT shipment) be permanently allowed to be landfilled since these non-leaking, small containers, in cartons and palletized, do not pose a substantial risk to human health and the environment. However, the commenter further stated the EPA could require that small containers be placed in 55-gallon steel drums with the voids packed with absorbent materials before landfilling.

The commenters stated that the techniques for handling lab packs prevent the potential for escape of liquids. Additionally, they stated that the quantity of such waste is small and will not burden landfills that are capable of handling chemical waste. Even if the bottles or cans break or leak, the packing will absorb the liquids. Commenters also stated that isolating materials that may be incompatible is very important (i.e., incompatible materials should not be placed in the same lab pack), since chemicals must not be allowed to react to cause fires or other hazards. Further, one commenter provided a list of substances that he felt should not be allowed to be lab-packed for disposal in landfills because, even in small quantities, these substances present too great a hazard for land disposal.

III. Discussion of the Problem

Many thousands of generators currently generate a variety of hazardous wastes in smaller quantities. Most of these generators are laboratories, including chemistry and biology laboratories in junior and senior high schools, colleges and universities, hospitals and clinics, Governmental agencies with laboratories, large and small research firms, and chemical, pharmaceutical and other manufacturing firms.

Although the number of generators fitting this description is not known, the 15th edition of *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States* contains information on 10,028 research and development facilities belonging to 6,947 organizations engaged in fundamental and applied research, including development of products and processes. Most of the facilities are owned and operated by industrial firms but some foundations and cooperatively supported units are also covered, as well as university laboratories having research facilities separate from university control. The American Chemical Society's *Directory of College Chemistry Faculties* (which covers two- and four-year colleges and universities) lists approximately 3,200 college departments of chemistry, biochemistry, chemical engineering, or medical-pharmaceutical chemistry, each of which can be expected to have at least one laboratory.

The Agency has received several examples indicating the magnitude of laboratory waste generation. One large university stated that it has more than 2,000 laboratories, each or which generates a wide variety of waste chemicals in small quantities. One company that picks up small quantities of laboratory wastes from generators and then packs and transports the wastes in lab packs for disposal commented that it handled over 25,000 different chemicals in approximately 500,000 small containers in 1980. The containers varied generally from ampules of a few grams to 5-gallon pails. One research laboratory stated that it typically generates well over a thousand such small containers (several milliliters up to about one gallon in size) for disposal each month.

The availability of commercial treatment options for small quantities of hazardous waste is greatly limited. A typical laboratory produces small quantities of many different wastes. The variety and quantity of compounds discarded are often unpredictable. Often the specific waste characteristics are unknown and the cost to characterize such wastes is prohibitive. Commercial treatment facilities (e.g., incinerators and solvent recovery operations) typically accept only reasonably sized lots of well-characterized liquid wastes delivered in a form which makes them readily suitable for treatment. Diverse laboratory wastes in small containers are not considered to be readily suitable for treatment by operators of these facilities.

Because in many cases the contents of each small container of laboratory or hazardous waste cannot be precisely defined, commercial waste handlers are reluctant to incinerate them. Proper incineration requires analysis of waste feeds for identification and designation of principal organic hazardous constituents, a very difficult task with respect to diverse drummed wastes.

IV. Solutions

Based on the lack of available treatment or disposal options for laboratory wastes and on the Agency's conclusion that landfill disposal of small containers of hazardous wastes in overpacked drums is environmentally sound, the Agency has decided to allow lab packs to be disposed of in hazardous waste landfills.

The Agency believes that the disposal of lab packs in landfills is an environmentally sound practice. Although the drums in which the laboratory wastes are overpacked will eventually degrade, the Agency believes that by having, at a minimum, sufficient absorbent material in each drum to completely absorb all of the liquid content of the inside containers, lab packs will not contribute substantial volumes of liquids to landfill leachate. Today's requirement that the outside container be full (i.e., absorbent material to the top of the drum with no void space), will assure that no breakage or rupture of the inside containers will occur during handling and placement.

One disposal alternative, other than disposal in lab packs, is to mix liquid wastes with an absorbent material before placement in a drum, or to pour liquid wastes directly into drums with sufficient absorbent material to solidify the liquid wastes. Provided that the liquids are sufficiently absorbed or solidified to remove free liquids, full drums of such treated wastes are already allowed to be landfilled under the regulations, even after the § 265.314 ban on containerized liquids in landfills takes effect. This method differs from packaging in lab packs in that liquid wastes are absorbed prior to disposal rather than contained in inside containers. The effectiveness of the absorption is therefore observable. While the option of mixing before disposal may be viable for some generators, based on the chemical handling procedures of many laboratories, disposal in overpacked inside containers may be much more practical and often safer for small quantities of wastes.

V. DOT and EPA Coordination

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has issued regulations governing the transport of hazardous materials at 49 CFR Parts 171–179. Those regulations specify packaging requirements applicable to the transport of hazardous materials in commerce within the United States. However, the DOT regulations do not cover all hazardous wastes and are not applicable to all lab packs (e.g., lab packs disposed of on-site).

It should be noted that EPA has previously adopted certain DOT regulations in its Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste (40

CFR Part 262). Pursuant to § 262.30, a generator who transports hazardous waste or offers hazardous waste for transport off-site, must package the waste in accordance with applicable DOT regulations on packaging under 49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179. Therefore, any generator transporting lab packs for off-site disposal is already required to conform with all applicable DOT requirements for packaging.

The objective of the DOT regulations is to insure the safe transport of hazardous materials. EPA's concern in promulgating today's regulation is to insure the safe disposal of hazardous wastes. To the extent possible, EPA has adopted DOT specifications for the packaging of lab packs for disposal. However, because the objective of the DOT regulations varies somewhat from the purpose of today's rule, in some cases the requirements of § 265.316 are different, or stricter than the DOT requirements. However, the Agency has attempted to ensure consistency with the requirements of DOT and to avoid the imposition of conflicting requirements wherever possible.

Today's rule applies certain DOT specifications to some situations which are outside of DOT's jurisdiction and thus are not directly covered by the DOT regulations (e.g., lab packs being disposed of on-site). On the other hand, generators or transporters who are already covered by the DOT regulations must still comply with all applicable sections of those regulations. Thus lab packs offered for transportation may, as in the past, be subject to additional DOT requirements such as weight and container size limitations. In addition, DOT prohibits the shipment of corrosive liquids in metal outside drums or barrels (see 49 CFR 173.25) unless an exemption is obtained in accordance with 49 CFR Part 107 Subpart B. Since EPA is requiring metal outside containers for purposes of disposal (§ 265.316(b)), persons subject to the DOT regulations wishing to dispose of corrosive liquids in lab packs must first obtain an exemption from DOT.

VI. Content of the Regulation

To achieve the objectives discussed above, today's regulation adds a new section to Part 265 (§ 265.316) and makes conforming amendments to §§ 265.312 and 265.314. In accordance with today's regulation, wastes to be disposed of in lab packs must be packaged in sealed inside containers. The inside containers must be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by, the waste held therein. In addition, the inside containers must be of the size and type specified in the DOT hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Parts 173, 178 and 179), if those regulations specify a particular inside container for that waste. The requirement of using DOT-specified inside containers for purposes of packaging wastes for disposal in lab packs is applicable whether or not the lab pack will be regulated by DOT for purposes of transportation. The reason that EPA is adopting DOT's specifications for inside containers is that EPA seeks to achieve the same objective that DOT has defined in its regulations, namely that the inside containers safely and effectively hold a material without leakage. Based on the fact that EPA seeks to achieve the same objective, the Agency has decided to employ the DOT specifications for inside containers.

The DOT hazardous materials regulations do not specify inside containers for all hazardous wastes, however. Therefore, for any waste not addressed in the DOT regulations, inside containers must meet only the general performance standard (i.e., be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by, the waste held therein).

In addition to the requirement that the inside containers be non-leaking, the Agency has also included a requirement in § 265.316(a) that all inside containers be tightly and securely sealed. This requirement is intended to help insure that no waste leaks from the inside containers before the lab pack is placed in the landfill.

Section 265.316(d) prohibits the placement of incompatible wastes in the same outside container. The purpose of this restriction is to prevent any potentially dangerous reaction between wastes packaged in the same lab pack. The DOT hazardous materials regulations contain a similar provision. Those regulations state that the offering of packages of hazardous materials in the same packaging, freight container, or overpack, with other hazardous materials, the mixture of contents of which would be liable to cause a dangerous evolution of heat or gas or produce corrosive materials, is forbidden except as specified (see 49 CFR 173.21). EPA has included a similar provision, however, because not all hazardous wastes and thus not all lab packs will be covered by the DOT regulations.

In addition to the prohibition against co-packaging incompatible wastes contained in § 265.316, it should be noted that § 265.313 already prohibits the placement of incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials in the same landfill cell unless § 265.17(b) is complied with. Section 265.17(b) states that: the mixture or commingling of incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and materials must be conducted so that it does not: (1) Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction; (2) Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health; (3) Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions; (4) Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste; or (5) Through other like means threaten human health or the environment. Section 265.313 is, of course, applicable to the placement of lab packs in landfills.

Section 265.316(b) deals with the outside container and the type of absorbent material required. EPA is requiring that the inside containers be overpacked in DOT specification open-head metal drums no larger than 110 gallons in capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of absorbent material to completely absorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers. DOT specifications for containers are contained in 49 CFR Parts 178 and 179.

All lab packs must be in DOT specification outside drums, whether or not the wastes contained in the lab pack are covered by the DOT regulations. The reason for this is that these drums have already been determined by DOT to be sturdy enough to safely hold hazardous materials. The 110-gallon capacity limitation coincides with the maximum size DOT specification container. In addition, this capacity limitation is designed to ensure that lab packs will be used for their intended purpose, i.e., the disposal of smaller quantities of many different wastes.

Commenters have stated that many off-site landfill operators will accept containerized wastes only in 55-gallon drums. Comments are specifically solicited on whether a capacity limitation for outside containers is appropriate and if so, what this limitation should be. Based on the volume and content of comments received on this issue, the Agency will consider amending the 110-gallon limitation.

In many cases, the DOT regulations allow a variety of acceptable packaging options including metal, fiberboard, plastic or wooden containers. However, for purposes of disposal, EPA is

requiring that all outside containers be metal. The need for metal drums is due to the nature of disposal. Allowing fiber or wooden containers to be used as an outside container would increase the risk of breaking or rupturing the inside containers because fiber or wooden containers are more likely to be ruptured or crushed during handling and after placement in a landfill than are metal drums. The drums must be of the open head variety to allow the proper placement of the inside containers and absorbent.

The inside containers must be overpacked and surrounded, at a minimum, by a sufficient quantity of absorbent material to completely absorb all the liquid contents of the inside containers. In addition, the outside container must be full after packing with the inside containers and absorbent material to prevent breakage of inside containers. The absorbent material used must not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers in accordance with § 265.17(b). The Agency has not specified the type of absorbent that must be used in a lab pack. However, based on comments received, it appears that vermiculite and fuller's earth are commonly used because of their price, availability, and the fact that they will not react dangerously with most wastes.

The Agency has not specified a maximum limit on the size of the inside containers except where the DOT regulations impose a specific requirement. However, the total amount of liquid which may be placed in the lab pack will be limited by the amount of absorbent material required. Of course, the higher the absorptive capacity of the absorbent material used for overpacking, the more liquid the lab pack may contain.

VII. Ban on Certain Reactive Wastes

Section 265.312 bans the disposal of reactive waste in landfills unless the waste is treated or rendered non-reactive prior to or immediately after placement in the landfill. However, as a result of comments received, the Agency recognizes that cyanide- or sulfide-bearing wastes, which are deemed reactive because they meet the characteristic of reactivity set forth in 40 CFR 261.23(a)(5), may be safely landfilled in lab packs provided they are properly handled so as to avoid contact with incompatible wastes, as required by § 265.316(d).

By definition cyanide- and sulfide-bearing wastes are those which will generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes when exposed to acidic or basic conditions characterized by a pH between 2 and 12.5. All other reactive wastes will explode or release toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, when they are at standard pressure and temperature; when they are mixed with or exposed to water; when they are subject to a strong initiating force; or when they are heated under confinement, or else are DOT-forbidden, Class A, or Class B explosives. While it is possible to isolate cyanide- and sulfide-bearing wastes in a lab pack from wastes or conditions that would cause them to generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, it is much more difficult to protect other reactive wastes from conditions which would cause them to explode or otherwise dangerously react, even when packaged in a lab pack. Therefore, today's regulation contains a ban on the landfill disposal of reactive wastes, other than cyanide- and sulfide-bearing wastes, in lab packs unless the waste is rendered non-reactive prior to packaging.

It should be noted that some wastes, such as oxidizers, may meet a characteristic of reactivity as well as the characteristic of ignitability. Although, pursuant to today's rule, ignitable-wastes may be landfilled in lab packs, any ignitable waste that also meets a characteristic of reactivity other than § 261.23(a)(5), may not be disposed of in a lab pack unless it is treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging.

VIII. Effective Date

Section 3010(b) of RCRA provides that EPA's hazardous waste regulations and revisions to the regulations take effect six months after promulgation. The purpose of this requirement is to allow persons handling hazardous wastes sufficient lead time to prepare and to comply with major new regulatory requirements. Today's amendments are designed to reduce burdens imposed by existing regulations. Therefore, an effective date of six months after promulgation would be contrary to the purpose of section 3010(b). For this reason, this rule and amendments take effect immediately.

IX. Interim Final Rule and Amendments and Request for Comment

EPA is promulgating today's rule and amendments as interim final and is providing a 60-day comment period. The Agency believes that the public should have an opportunity to comment on the rule and amendments and, indeed, has specifically requested comments. However, the Agency believes that the rule and amendments should be put into effect during the comment period. To do otherwise would be contrary to the public interest by causing the regulated community to comply with requirements which this rule and amendments are designed to change. Therefore, the Agency finds that there is a "good cause" to allow today's rule and amendment to take effect prior to notice and public participation under Section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedures Act.

X. Regulatory Impact

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This interim final regulation is not major since its effect is to reduce the overall costs and economic impact of EPA's hazardous waste management regulations. This reduction is achieved by allowing the landfill disposal in lab packs of certain hazardous wastes which would otherwise be banned from landfills. This being the case, the present rule and amendments are not a major regulation and no Regulatory Impact Analysis need be conducted.

This amendment was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review as required by Executive Order 12291.

XI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, whenever an agency is required to publish a general notice of rulemaking for any proposed or final rule, it must prepare and make available for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis which describes the impact of the rule on small entities (i.e., small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions). The Administrator may instead certify, however, that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This amendment will generally have no adverse economic impact on small entities in that it merely provides another disposal option to entities already subject to regulation under RCRA. Accordingly, I hereby certify that this final regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This regulation therefore does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Dated: November 12, 1981.

Anne M. Gorsuch,

Administrator.

PART 265—INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR Part 265 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for Part 265 reads as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1006, 2002(a), and 3004, Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), and 6924).

2. Section 265.312 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 265.312 Special requirements for ignitable or reactive waste.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and in § 265.316, ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a landfill, unless the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the landfill so that:

(1) The resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste under § 261.21 or 261.23 of this chapter, and

(2) Section 265.17(b) is complied with.

* * * * *

3. Section 265.314 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(2) and by adding paragraph (b)(3) to read as follows:

§ 265.314 Special requirements for liquid waste.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) The container is very small, such as an ampule; or

(3) The container is disposed of in accordance with § 265.316.

* * * * *

4. A new § 265.316 is added to read as follows:

§ 265.316 Disposal of small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums (lab packs).

Small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums (lab packs) may be placed in a landfull if the following requirements are met:

(a) Hazardous waste must be packaged in non-leaking inside containers. The inside containers must be of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the waste held therein. Inside containers must be tightly and securely sealed. The inside containers must be of the size and type specified in the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Parts 173, 178 and 179), if those regulations specify a particular inside container for the waste.

(b) The inside containers must be overpacked in an open head DOT-specification metal shipping container (49 CFR Parts 178 and 179) of no more than 416-liter (110 gallon) capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of absorbent material to completely absorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers. The metal outer container must be full after packing with inside containers and absorbent material.

(c) The absorbent material used must not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers, in accordance with § 265.17(b).

(d) Incompatible wastes, as defined in § 260.10(a) of this chapter, must not be placed in the same outside container.

(e) Reactive waste, other than cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste as defined in § 261.23(a)(5) of this chapter, must be treated or rendered non-reactive prior to packaging in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. Cyanide- and sulfide-bearing reactive waste may be packaged in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section without first being treated or rendered non-reactive.

[FR Doc. 81-33192 Filed 11-16-81; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-30-M

Reader Aids

Federal Register

Vol. 46, No. 221

Tuesday, November 17, 1981

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

PUBLICATIONS

Code of Federal Regulations

CFR Unit	202-523-3419 523-3517
General information, index, and finding aids	523-5227
Incorporation by reference	523-4534
Printing schedules and pricing information	523-3419

Federal Register

Corrections	523-5237
Daily Issue Unit	523-5237
General information, index, and finding aids	523-5227
Public Inspection Desk	523-4986
Scheduling of documents	523-3187

Laws

Indexes	523-5282
Law numbers and dates	523-5282 523-5266
Slip law orders (GPO)	275-3030

Presidential Documents

Executive orders and proclamations	523-5233
Public Papers of the President	523-5235
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	523-5235

Privacy Act Compilation	523-3517
United States Government Manual	523-5230

SERVICES

Agency services	523-3408
Automation	523-3408
Dial-a-Reg	
Chicago, Ill.	312-663-0884
Los Angeles, Calif.	213-688-6694
Washington, D.C.	202-523-5022
Magnetic tapes of FR issues and CFR volumes (GPO)	275-2867
Public Inspection Desk	523-4986
Regulations Writing Seminar	523-5240
Special Projects	523-4534
Subscription orders (GPO)	783-3238
Subscription problems (GPO)	275-3054
TTY for the deaf	523-5229

FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATES, NOVEMBER

54313-54496.....2
54497-54720.....3
54721-54916.....4
54917-55080.....5
55081-55232.....6
55233-55502.....9
55503-55678.....10
55679-55912.....12
55913-56152.....13
56153-56406.....16
56407-56596.....17

CFR PARTS AFFECTED DURING NOVEMBER

At the end of each month, the Office of the Federal Register publishes separately a list of CFR Sections Affected (LSA), which lists parts and sections affected by documents published since the revision date of each title.

3 CFR

Administrative Orders:

Presidential Determinations:

No. 82-1 of October 10, 1981.....55233

Notices:

November 10, 1980 (See Notice of November 12, 1981.....55915

November 12, 1981.....55915

Executive Orders:

July 2, 1910 (Revoked in part by PLO 6080).....54344

October 4, 1910 (Revoked in part by PLO 6078).....54345

June 13, 1925 (Revoked in part by PLO 6077).....54344

March 6, 1981 (Revoked by PLO 6081).....55265

12170 (See Notice of November 12, 1981).....55915

12332.....55913

Proclamations:

4806 (See Proc. 4884).....56407

4879.....54313

4880.....54315

4881.....54317

4882.....54917

4883.....56153

4884.....56407

5 CFR

Ch. XIV.....56155

330.....55081

831.....54497

890.....55503, 55679, 55917

Proposed Rules:

Ch. 1.....55533

550.....55119

7 CFR

29.....56155

53.....54919

271.....55083

272.....55083

275.....55083

277.....55083

282.....56561

319.....54319, 54321, 55235

330.....54322

331.....55918

354.....54323

624.....56574

905.....55919

907.....55680

910.....55082, 55920

928.....54920

981.....54921

2852.....54497

3015.....55636

Proposed Rules:

331.....55992

1001.....55876

1030.....54564

1032.....55707

1068.....54366

1133.....55707

1135.....54374

1701.....55122

1900.....54949

1924.....54751

1942.....54751

1943.....54751

1945.....54751

8 CFR

103.....54498

109.....55920

9 CFR

78.....55235

94.....54322

381.....55922

10 CFR

Ch. II.....54721

2.....55083

30.....55085

40.....55505

150.....55085

707.....55507

Proposed Rules:

Ch. II.....54476

Ch. III.....54476

Ch. X.....54476

19.....54956

20.....55271

50.....54378

71.....55992

205.....54499

210.....54499

212.....54499

456.....54499, 55836

478.....55628

504.....54753

508.....54753

516.....54378

12 CFR

201.....55237, 56409

217.....55237

552.....54722, 54723

563f.....54723

569a.....54922

571.....54724

614.....54726, 55085

615.....55085, 55088

701.....55922
721.....55922
1204.....55507
Proposed Rules:
220.....55538
225.....54565
544.....54754
563.....54566, 54754
563c.....54566
577.....54754

13 CFR

121.....55680
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....55534

14 CFR

11.....55682
39.....54324, 54922, 55238–55244, 56157–56163
71.....54325, 54326, 54925–54928, 55685, 56165–56167
73.....54927
75.....54928
91.....54928, 55682
97.....54326, 56168
109.....55682
121.....55682
127.....55682
133.....55682
135.....55682
137.....55682
139.....55682
183.....55682
205.....54499
207.....56425
208.....56425
212.....56425
294.....54328
296.....54726
300.....55089
380.....56425
1245.....54328
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....54957, 54958
1.....56205
25.....54958
39.....55273, 56205, 56206
71.....54961
73.....55708
75.....54963
39.....54381, 54383

15 CFR

373.....56169
379.....56169
390.....55508
399.....54930, 55508, 56169

16 CFR

13.....54931, 54932
1205.....54932
1301.....55923
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....54868
13.....54756, 54758

17 CFR

1.....54500, 55925
4.....56171
8.....54500, 55925
9.....54500, 55925
15.....54500, 55925
16.....54500, 55925
17.....54500, 55925
18.....54500, 55925
21.....54500, 55925
33.....54500, 55925
145.....54500, 55925
147.....54500, 55925
155.....54500, 55925
166.....54500, 55925
180.....54500, 55925
210.....54332, 56171
240.....54332, 56171
251.....55510
Proposed Rules:
1.....54570, 55944
8.....54570, 55944
9.....54570, 55944
15.....54570, 55944
16.....54570, 55944
17.....54570, 55944
18.....54570, 55944
21.....54570, 55944
33.....54570, 55944
145.....54570, 55944
147.....54570, 55944
155.....54570, 55944
166.....54570, 55944
180.....54570, 55944
240.....56426

18 CFR

1.....55245
2.....55926
4.....55245, 55252, 55926, 55944
5.....55926
16.....55926, 55944
35.....55952
131.....55926, 55944
282.....55253
375.....55944
Proposed Rules:
2.....55535
4.....55536
35.....55535
271.....54384, 55540, 44542, 56428, 56429
273.....55542
274.....55542

19 CFR

10.....55686
Proposed Rules:
10.....55273
12.....55273

20 CFR

679.....55090
Proposed Rules:
Ch. III.....55612
404.....54963, 55709

21 CFR

5.....55090
74.....55510
155.....56409
193.....54728, 55511
201.....55512
211.....56411
444.....55091
510.....56412
520.....55954
540.....55954
558.....54537, 55955, 55956, 56412
561.....55091, 55092, 55512
610.....56411
1308.....55688
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....55612
145.....55994
148.....55994

22 CFR

41.....54729
46.....55513
223.....55957

23 CFR

Ch. I.....55253

24 CFR

200.....56413
203.....56420
215.....56421
234.....56420
235.....56421
236.....56421
241.....54339
812.....56421
Proposed Rules:
15.....54571

25 CFR

Proposed Rules:
258.....55542

26 CFR

5c.....54538, 56148
6a.....55513
22.....54538
26a.....54540
Proposed Rules:
1.....55544, 56431

27 CFR

Proposed Rules:
4.....54963, 55093, 55549
5.....55093, 55549
7.....55093, 55549

29 CFR

2619.....55958
2640.....55515
2643.....55515
Proposed Rules:
Ch. V.....55122

30 CFR

Ch. VII.....54495
Proposed Rules:
221.....56654
231.....56433
840.....54761
915.....56433
925.....54572
926.....55275
936.....55275
946.....54385

31 CFR

Proposed Rules:
240.....54763

32 CFR

114.....55689
199.....55515
706.....55254
806b.....54730
Proposed Rules:
Ch. XVI.....55550, 56434
631.....54964

33 CFR

100.....54935
115.....54935
117.....54936
128.....56161
165.....54935, 56186
257.....56516
265.....55516
266.....55516
305.....55516
380.....55516
384.....55516
Proposed Rules:
117.....56207, 56208, 56207
161.....54973
165.....54973

34 CFR

649.....55255
Proposed Rules:
Subtitle A.....54574
Ch. I.....54574
Ch. II.....54574
Ch. III.....54574
Ch. IV.....54574
Ch. VI.....54574
Ch. VII.....54574

36 CFR

50.....55959
60.....56183
Proposed Rules:
7.....55709
60.....56209

37 CFR

Proposed Rules:
1.....55666
307.....55276

38 CFR

3.....55098
Proposed Rules:
6.....56213
8.....56213

39 CFR

111.....54339

40 CFR

52.....54541, 54542, 54730, 54939–54941, 55098–55107, 55517, 55518, 55690, 55967–55972, 56195–56198
60.....55975
62.....55972, 55974
65.....54943
81.....54340, 55108, 55257, 55261, 56199
120.....55519
122.....55110
123.....54544, 54545
180.....54546, 54944, 55113, 55114, 55693
261.....56582
264.....55110
265.....56592
Proposed Rules:
35.....55220
52.....54767, 55123, 55550, 55551, 55714–55720, 55994, 56461–56463
81.....54974, 55722, 55994

123.....54770, 55997, 56464
180.....54584, 54771, 55725, 55998, 56465
256.....54772–54776, 56465
723.....54585, 54688

41 CFR

Ch. 18.....54341
Ch. 101.....55262, 55263
9–1.....54732
9–3.....54732
9–4.....54732
9–7.....54732
9–9.....54732
9–15.....54732
9–16.....54732
9–23.....54732
9–50.....54732
101–30.....55991
Proposed Rules:
14–1.....54777
14–3.....54777
14–4.....54777
14–6.....54777
14–7.....54777
14–9.....54777
14–10.....54777
14–16.....54777
14–17.....54777
14–18.....54777
14–19.....54777
14–30.....54777
14–63.....54777

42 CFR

36.....54742
54.....55695
54a.....55695
401.....55695
405.....54743
431.....54743
433.....54743
435.....54743
436.....54743
440.....54743
447.....54743
456.....54743
563.....54743
466.....54743
478.....54743
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....55612
Ch. II.....55612
Ch. III.....55612
Ch. IV.....55612

43 CFR

3130.....55494
3140.....55494
Public Land Orders:
6005.....55264
6041.....55991
6048.....56200
6076.....54345
6077.....54344
6078.....54345
6079.....54345
6080.....54344
6081.....55265
6082.....55265
Proposed Rules:
4100.....56132

44 CFR

10.....54346, 55116
64.....54547
65.....54548, 54553
70.....54347–54365
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....54386
67.....54599–54612, 54975

45 CFR

302.....54554
303.....54554
304.....54554
1170.....55894
Proposed Rules:
Subtitle A.....55612
Ch. II.....55612
Ch. III.....55612
Ch. XIII.....55612
206.....54613

46 CFR

3.....56200
14.....56200
24.....56200
188.....56200
189.....56200
Proposed Rules:
42.....55278
66.....56318
67.....56318
68.....56318
69.....56318
536.....54390, 54391

47 CFR

15.....55520
73.....55116
90.....55701
Proposed Rules:
Ch. I.....55279, 55726, 56466
2.....55124, 56473
21.....55124, 56473
73.....54787, 55125, 55283, 56214
94.....55124

48 CFR

Proposed Rules:
22.....56223
37.....56223
49.....56223

49 CFR

Ch. X.....54745, 54746
1.....55265
173.....55266
179.....55266
512.....55266
525.....55266
537.....55266
555.....55266
1001.....54945
1002.....54945
1033.....54559–54562, 54747, 55267, 55705
1034.....54948
1048.....56423
1102.....55269
1116.....54945
1300.....55269
Proposed Rules:
Ch. X.....54613, 54614
571.....54391

50 CFR

17.....54748
259.....54563
Proposed Rules:
611.....55729–55732, 56480

AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday).

This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS
DOT/FAA	USDA/REA		DOT/FAA	USDA/REA
DOT/FHWA	USDA/SCS		DOT/FHWA	USDA/SCS
DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM		DOT/FRA	MSPB/OPM
DOT/MA	LABOR		DOT/MA	LABOR
DOT/NHTSA	HHS/FDA		DOT/NHTSA	HHS/FDA
DOT/RSPA			DOT/RSPA	
DOT/SLSDC			DOT/SLSDC	
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday. Comments on this program are still invited.

Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408.

REMINDERS

List of Public Laws

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's **List of Public Laws.**

Last Listing November 10, 1981

Just Released

Code of Federal Regulations

Revised as of April 1, 1981

Quantity	Volume	Price	Amount
_____	Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources (Parts 150 to 399)	$8.00	$_____
_____	Title 26—Internal Revenue Part 1 (1.851 to 1.1200)	9.00	_____
		Total Order	$_____

A Cumulative checklist of CFR issuances for 1981 appears in the back of the first issue of the Federal Register each month in the Reader Aids section. In addition, a checklist of current CFR volumes, comprising a complete CFR set, appears each month in the LSA (List of CFR Sections Affected).

Please do not detach

Order Form

Mail to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Enclosed find $_____. Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents. (Please do not send cash or stamps). Include an additional 25% for foreign mailing.

Charge to my Deposit Account No.

☐☐☐☐☐☐–☐

Order No._____

VISA* MasterCard

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges $_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Expiration Date Month/Year ☐☐☐☐

Please send me the **Code of Federal Regulations** publications I have selected above.

Name—First, Last

Street address

Company name or additional address line

City State ZIP Code

(or Country)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

For Office Use Only.

	Quantity	Charges
Enclosed		
To be mailed		
Subscriptions		
Postage		
Foreign handling		
MMOB		
OPNR		
UPNS		
Discount		
Refund		